Parties Engage in Bitter Struggle.

HISTORY WILL BE REPEATED

After Conventions Are Over Men Who Are Now Fighting Each Other Will Be Found Working for Party Choice.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.-There is strife in Washington between the forces attached to the different headquarters daughters. of the various candidates of both parties for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Taft's managers on their part and Mr. Roosevelt's managers on their part are sending letters back and guided ones in large majority are the forth full of bitterness, innuendo and Daughters of the American Revolution. other things which are not at all nice reading to those who think that the themselves tired explaining things to time is come for peace on earth even the ordinary tourist simply walk ahead among politicians. The same thing is of the daughters and point to pictures In evidence among the Democratic or bust, and the tongues of the daughmanagers. It must be said, however, that until a few days ago the Democratic champions of the different party candidates managed to keep the peace. Now, however, things have the last time they were here to sepachanged and charges are going back rate into localities of birth and bringand forth, and the Republican camp ing up those who attended an afterand the Democratic camp look very noon service at St. John's Episcopal

Politicians of both parties here say that after the conventions are over the dropped in to see the historic buildnames will be found shoulder to their ancestors still dwelt within shoulder working on behalf of the them. There were those from Massabe and will be entirely forgetful of their veins, and those from Tenneseverything that they said in the days preceding the convention. What is the old Covenanters live again. Then the history which has repeated itself? there were the Virginians, the New Virtually it is the history of every campaign, Democratic and Republican, which has been put on the pages of the country's record, although there have been admittedly one or two campaigns in both parties in which bitterness lasted after the convention days.

Four years ago now the Republican the "sides" were different. Men who are championing Mr. Taft's nominal cestors who struck hard-fisted blows he was a seeker for the nomination the last time, and men who were for him then are now against him, although, of course, this is not to be accepted as an absolutely comprehensive

Are Now With Taft.

The champions of Mr. Cannon and the nomination four years ago and for their companions' ritual and spirthe nomination of the men to whom their hearts were given are now doing what they can to put Mr. Taft would have delighted Archbishor into office. It was said four years ago that these men would carry their animosity into the campaign in case Taft were nominated, but the prophecy the convention hall:

"We welcome the friendly rivalry of forming with Ohio a broad expanse extending in unbroken sweep from old ocean to the uppermost bounds of the greatest of inland seas. Each of these achievements and renown are not confined to the narrow limits of a single common wealth.

"Today with ferrid earnestness we wage a contest for the prize. Tomorrow united for the fray and quickened by a common fiery zeal, the champions of all the candidates will go vanquish the foe."

Before and After.

At the last Democratic convention at presidency was named, the convention of 1892, there were New York Demohours of one day's session to declare that if Grover Cleveland was the candidate of the party he could not and defeat would come from the Republicans, and there were insinuations even that the men who were protesting in the convention hall would lead a bolt against his election.

What happened? The New York delegation which voiced its antagonism to Grover Cleveland and breathed out all kinds of dismal prophecies of defeat in case he were nominated, rich, for reasons which may be apwent back home after the nomination parent to people who know something had been carried against their protest, took off their coats and worked for Grover Cleveland and later voted for him at the November election. When the Republican newspapers twitted the New York Democrats with doing what they said they would not do, the retort was that things are different before and after conventions.

So it is that both Republicans and Democrats in Washington today say that no matter how angry they may it and found that the chief and his seem to be now and no matter what wandering Montana band were worthey may say now in antagonism to thy of consideration. The Indiana other candidates that after the June senator made their cause his own. days will come the peace of July and Objecting senators were asked to "be the following months, a peace which good," and a bill "for the relief of will continue until the snow storm of the wandering American-born Indians votes begins on the first Tuesday of Rocky Boy's band" passed the senafter the first Monday in November. | ate of the United States.

Members of the arrangements committee for the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution already are in Washington. The Daughters will gath-Managers of Candidates of Both building before long to engage in their annual struggle for the election of officers, and when that is over to drop animosities and to work for the causes which brought the organization into existence.

One needs neither prose nor poetlo license to speak of the delegates to these conventions as "fair daughters" for surely they are a body of comely women, and the shades of the forefathers that are supposed to float about the capital city of the land that they made, need not fear that a flush will steal into their cheeks or a frown furrow their shadowy brows at the sight of degeneracy in their descendant

When spring comes the guides in the capitol whose duty it is to pilot visitors about earn their daily wage with half the usual effort because the The guides who are obliged to talk ters do the rest.

Show Their Birth.

The Daughters gather from all the states in the Union. It was not hard church. It was not a service for the daughters. It as just a plain everyday that history will repeat itself and evening prayer, and the daughters had men who are calling one another ing from a pew view. The spirits of nominees no matter whom they may chusetts with the Ironside blood in see and Kentucky who in the person Yorkers and the South Caroliniansdaughters, so to speak, of the old brick sanctuary at Jamestown, towering Trinity and gray St. Michael's.

At evensong in St. John's the daugh ters of New England, Tennessee and Kentucky looked upon marble altar, cross and candle stick and apparently party was split just as it is today, only felt stirring within them something of the sternness of the spirit of their an tion now were opposed to him when at things savoring of prelacy. True to family tradition and to the division line of things spiritual, the descendants of the Independent and Presbyterian sat bolt unright during the chanting of the creed. Their sisters whose ancestors had stood for church and king until they were forced to cut the bond and to help kick the king out Mr. Fairbanks and some others for of the partnership, made all amends who did all that they could to secure itual shortcomings, and knelt and stood, and even genuflected at times, in a good old high church way that

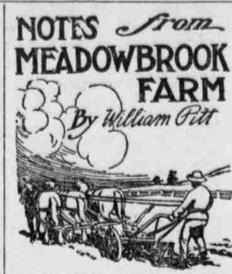
Rocky Boy Now Is Happy. Word came to the Indian bu reau the other day that Chief Rocky proved ill founded. It was Theodore Boy and his Indians in the far E. Burton of Ohio who presented Mr. northwest were satisfied with the Taft's name to the convention of his home life, being contented and happy. party. It was the beginning of the Chief Rocky Boy once was very much day of harmony, and notice Mr. Bur. in the congressional limelight. For ton's honeyed words as addressed to years this Indian chief and his folthe friends of the other candidates in lowing had been wandering about the country, homeless, unable to hunt and doing little else but beg for a livecandidates from other states-from lihood. Finally congress took action the great Empire State, the Keystone and the wandering mendicants were state, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, given a place to live. Former Senator Beveridge of Indiana is given credit for having done something for Rocky Boy, whose picturesque and somewhat suggestive name attracted present a leader among leaders whose more attention than did the supposed starving condition of the man who bore it.

Mr. Beveridge who is now in private life, would have been given, if Chief Rocky Boy had done his duty and had had the material to make them, a beaded hunting shirt, moccasins, leggings and eagle war bonnet forth with mounting enthusiasm to of chieftainship in recognition of services rendered.

Rocky Boy and his warriors and women and children had never been which a successful candidate for the able to get a home. They had been wandering through Montana living from hand to mouth and spurned alike crats in the convention hall to rise by reds and whites. Bill after bill one after another through the long had been introduced for their relief, but no bill ever came within sight of the passing stage.

The name Rocky Boy finally struck ought not to be elected. It was said a newspaper man's fancy. Possibly that the division in the party was such he had had the feeling himself. In that if Mr. Cleveland were again its an idle moment he drew up a mock standard bearer that overwhelming measure and in it Senator Beveridge figured as Chief Rocky Boy, while a dozen or so other senators figured under other names as members of Rocky Boy's band of wanderers. The names fitted admirably or misfitted just as admirably. Senator Allison, who in no conceivable circumstances would commit himself in words, was called Chief Talks-Too-Much. Senator Aldof him, appeared in the relief measure as Chief Smooth Medicine.

> Joke Brought Results. A copy of the skit fell under Senator Beveridge's eye. It amused him. He hung it on the wall of his room. He showed it to people, and finally one day it occurred to him that Rocky Boy and his band had done him a service, and he resolved to look into Rocky Boy's case. He did look into



Add fertility to the soil.

Clear up the poultry buildings.

Onions require a fine and firm seed

Take good care of the brood sows from now on.

Mest men have their favorite varieties of stock.

The brood sows should have some roots, if possible.

The boars should be isolated from the rest of the herd.

Chickens need decent housing, proper feed, and some care.

The feed for young guineas may be the same as for young turkeys.

for a bounteous crop next summer. Oats without hulls is one of the most valuable of all grains for poul-

Cold weather has prepared the soil

Kaffir meal is the best grain to offset the laxative effects of skim-

If a farmer desires to improve his flock, let him begin with pure bred

In feeding a milk cow a corn ration reduce the ration at first indication of fattening.

Standard utility fowls must be selected for the greatest egg production and quick maturity.

Don't forget that your cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep all need salt; not spasmodically but regularly.

No farmstead is complete without

a generous space devoted to a garden for small fruits and vegetables. During the winter the dairy farmer has more time to figure out his plans

for improving his system of farming. The breeding of high-class backney stallions to high-class trotting mares has passed beyond the experimental age.

You may feed all the food your hens can possibly use, but if you are short on grit the result will not be satisfactory.

The Embden, perhaps, makes a little better market bird than the Toulouse, but the latter lays more eggs, often forty in a season.

Don't burn up any kind of coarse litter that accumulates around the feed yards, but save it to mulch different plants in the garden.

In shoeing, the foot should only have so much hoof removed from it at each shoeing as is necessary for the proper fitting of the shoe.

Turkeys more than any other poultry seem to require fresh air. They will roost in trees during a snowstorm and not seem to mind it a bit.

A mixture of barley, cornmeal, on horses fast. With this, of course, a small quantity of hay should be ally.

One hears a great deal about the cost of feed this winter, but this cost is not so important as is the size of profits realized in feeding this highpriced feed.

No branch of husbandry now pursued offers better opportunities for profits for the amount of money in- at all, but at the same time they have vested and the time expended than considered food value. the production of hogs.

neither moldy nor dusty, will make a milk per day, divided into three feedfair roughage for horses, and when ings; this should be given at blood fed in moderate amounts should not prove injurious in any way.

The men who suffer least during the dry season are the dairy farmers. They always have an income, for there is always some crop that can be fed profitably to the cows.

The skimmilk calf becomes accustomed to eating grain and hay early in life, consequently, when it is weaned, the change of feed is not so noticeable as it is with the whole milk calf, and it does not suffer a setback first gets the choice purchase. at this time.

the midst of harvest.

Horses are even grazers,

Green corn makes excellent sliage

Young cabbage plants need protec-

All pure-bred stres are not possessed of equal merit. Nothing looks nicer than a display

of nice, fresh eggs. Constipation is the cause of many troubles with hogs.

Ashes and salt should be given to the hogs twice a week.

Cowpeas and barley are not common crops to grow together.

Some grains are the favorite food of chickens, while others are not. Undesirable milk in many cases can

be traced to unclean milk utensils. Sheep should be kept on the aver-

age farm to aid in keeping down weed Proper feeding and exercise will produce style along with the colt's

Work stock will require more protein than can be obtained from grain

Sweet potatoes fed to poultry are fattening, but give a yellow tinge to the flesh.

The importance of the hay crop has never come to be fully appreciated in this country.

Scientists say it takes at least four pounds of feed to make one pound of gain in fowls.

Keeping a dairy on any farm should mean that the fertility of that farm is being increased.

Hay that is free from weeds is always much more valuable than hay that is weedy.

Many breeders overlook the importance of supplying variety in the feed for the brood sow.

A good horse is a valuable animal and deserves and should have the best of care and good feed.

Young caives are necessarily rather filthy in their habits and never do well in damp, dirty pens.

Incubators and brooders may be used for hatching geese, although not much employed for that purpose.

Great care should be taken in selecting laying hens, since they exert so great an influence on the progeny.

Onion seed should be tested for germination before being purchased because it soon loses its vitality with

A good way of sowing some hardy

on the snow just before it melts in the spring. The buyer discounts a thin horse more than his condition deserves, and

pasture grasses is to scatter the seed

just as often credits the fat horse above his real deserts. As a general thing it is the best plan to feed hay and other roughage that may stir up dust after the milk

Cold milk never separates as completely as warm milk. Thus it is good economy to have the separator bowl warm before the milk is put in.

is taken out of the barn.

Equal parts of wheat chaff and finecut clover hay, mixed with wheatbran and wheat millfeed, may be fed to the horses in place of corn and hay.

Sudden changes in the food of sheep should be avoided. Change wheat bran and roots will put flesh only one portion of the ration at once and make that change gradu-

> It is a mistaken idea to think that you are saving feed by cutting down the cow's ration. The best way is to make her eat all that she can eat profitably.

Turnips may flavor the eggs. They are not as palatable as mangels; in fact, some birds will not eat them

Just after meaning, the caif should Good quality wheat straw, which is not be fed more than ten pounds of temperature, about 100 degrees.

> Rock phosphate, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda and other chemicals may be used successfully in the growing of lettuce under grass, but they must be employed with care and intelligence.

> Seed corn that was saved last fall should be looked after now. It is not too early to begin testing. Remember, the man who finds that he must buy corn and gets in his order

Wash the hand separator thorough-When ordering harness for the ly. The separator that is not thorspring work have the collars made to oughly scalded after being washed will order. Take the horses to the har- soon give your dairy products a black ness maker and get him to make col- eye by breeding all kinds of harmful lars that will fit. There is nothing germs which work rapidly in giving more annoying than sore shoulders in taints and odors to the cream and butter.

DYNAMITE FOR FARM USE IS GRADUALLY BECOMING GENERAL

Greatest Saving Effect by Use of Explosive Is in Time and Labor-Tools and Implements Needed Are of Simplest and Material Is Harmless if Handled With Great Care.



Placing Stick of Dynamite in Position.

dynamite for farming purposes has be- for moisture. In some ground trees, come general. And indeed it is a very planted in blasted holes are almost good help to the farmer and coionist twice as large when a year old as who is starting to get his land cleared of all the stumps and stone boulders

In undertaking to clear a piece of ground of tree stumps it is obvious, if the land is to be speedily utilized, that the work must be done as quickly and as economically as possible. It will, for example, take two men with holes for poles or for fence posts and a team of horses from a half to two to split logs for fence rails, cord wood days to remove a single tree stump, according to its size and depth to which it has grown. Even with expert workers this work is laborious LARGE DEMAND and expensive, and in the case of a forest-grown country, the very cheapest land may become unpleasantly costly. The greatest saving effect by dynamite is in time and labor. It is a saving so large that the cost of the raw material and the simple implements required bear hardly any proportion to the cost of the work by old fashioned methods. As a matter of fact, the tools and implements needed are the simplest; a long auger, a firing battery, starters, and a coll of fine copper wire. Nothing more, save all over the country for the tuber, the dynamite itself, is needed for the work. Yet there is one other thing use and the export trade, has inrequired, that is care. In handling dynamite with great care it is harmless, but one must avoid subjecting it to shocks, and kept at an even temperature and away from wetness, be- acres in 1899 and 3,669,000 acres in by itself.

excavated by exploding charges of the only important food crop which cent, quick acting dynamite in holes put down in a line and spaced apfive wide and of any desired length shoveling.

Swamps are drained by drilling several holes in the deepest part and exploding in the bottom of these holes from three to fifteen pounds 30 per swamps will never form again.

In order to break the subsoil in orchards, holes are put down four or

hole is dug with a quarter pound or tatoes per bushel thus increased from one-half pound of dynamite. This 36 cents to 43 cents, or about 19 per loosens the surrounding soil so that cent.

It is not very long since the use of | the tree roots grow deep into the soil those planted in holes dug by hand.

Dynamite is also used on the farm to excavate trenches for tiling or for, pipe lines, to dig cellars and foundation trenches to grade and ditch roads, to sink wells, to clear ice from watering places for stock and to break ice gorges in streams, to dig and others.

FOR POTATOES

Market Requirements Stimulating Development of Growing Industry Near City of Chicago.

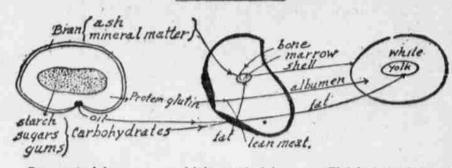
Increasing demand for potatoes in, the Chicago market is stimulating the development of the growing industry in nearby states. The demand both for local and general domestic creased, and production is showing notable gains.

The land in potatoes increased from 2,601,000 acres in 1889 to 2,939,000 cause wet dynamite is liable to ignite 1909. The acreage in 1909 was thus about 41 per cent. greater than in In order to drain some part of land 1899. The production of potatoes in the subsoil of which is quite impervi- 1879 was 169,459,000 bushels, as comous and underlies low ground, the pared with 389,195,000 bushels in marshy surface can be recovered by 1909. The increase in the thirty years ditching. In this process dynamite is was thus nearly 130 per cent. Popof great use and its advantage is ulation during the same period inobvious. The ditches and drains are creased about 80 per cent. This is

about one-half pound of 50 to 60 per has increased faster than population. Increases in acreage of potatoes are noted in all the geographic divisions. proximately two feet apart. Only the The largest actual increases are middle charge in the row is primed found in the two north central diand the explosion of this charge visions, the eastern section showing causes the entire row to explode. In an increase of 148,839 acres, or 15.5 this way a ditch three feet deep and per cent. and the western section an increase of 146,629 acres, or 23 per can be excavated instantly without cent. A large increase in acreage is to be noted in Minnesota.

The average production per acre. perhaps in part by reason of temporary weather conditions, increased from 93 bushels to 106.1 bushels. cent. dynamite. Properly done, the Along with the increase in acreage and production went an even larger relative increase in the value of the potato crop, which increased from five feet deep, midway between the \$98,280,000 to \$166,424,000, an increase of over \$68,000,000, or 69.2 When young trees are planted the per cent. The average value of po-

NUTRITIVE VALUES IN FOOD



Raw material. Wheat grain,

Living material. Cross section of leg.

Finished product egg.

A nutritive ratio is the ratio be- | nutritive ratio is the other way, there tween the energy given off by the protein and the energy given off by the carbohydrates. To find this nutritive ratio, the carbohydrates plus 21/4 times the fat is divided by the protein. Thus, the nutritive ratio may be 1 to 4, meaning that something contains four times as much of the of grain. fat or heat and energy-forming elements, as it does protein or meatforming elements. Thus it may be seen that chicken feeds differ in the amounts of the different elements. Taking corn for example, the fatforming elements are nearly ten times ratio of 1:9.6. With meat scraps, the 1:4.6."

being twice as much protein as carbohydrates. Thus, in order to scientincally and properly make up a ration or mixture of feeds for hens, the number of pounds of protein, carbohydrates and fat must be considered as well as the number of pounds:

Dr. W. P. Wheeler of the New York: experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., says "that 500 pounds live weight of" hens in full laying, each hen weighing from three to five pounds, would require: Dry matter-27.5 pounds; ash, 1.5 pounds; protein, 5.0 pounds; caras great as the nitrogenous or protein | bohydrates, 18.75 pounds; fat, 1.75 elements. This gives the nutritive pounds. This has a nutritive ratio of